

F. W. S. Harrington Esq.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The Salisbury Banner

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOHN SPELMAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year (invariably in advance).....\$2.00
If not paid in advance.....3.00

No paper will be discontinued until all ar-
eages or subscription are paid.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF
JON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

The history of John C. Breckinridge, the nominee of the National Democracy, for the highest office within the gift of the American people, is one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the distinguished men of our country. He was descended from an ancestry, both on his paternal and maternal side, who were distinguished in the wars of the Revolution; in the subsequent political conflicts and history of the country, and especially distinguished for their great services in the advancement of religion, learning, and good morals. In Kentucky the name of Breckinridge is held in special veneration; it is connected with the authorship of the first regular constitution of the State-rights resolutions of 1798, and is also connected with the first efforts made in Kentucky to open the navigation of the Mississippi to the great West. Of his ancestors on the maternal side are Witherspoon and Smith, the former a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and both presidents of Princeton College. The connection is an extremely large one, and has been characterized by patriotic and useful services through several generations. He was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of January, 1811, and, although not forty years of age, is the second officer of the Government—a position, it is universally conceded, he fills with great ability, dignity, and impartiality; and now, by the unanimous voice of his party, he is presented for the first office—selected to bear their standard in the approaching Presidential contest, to contend for those great constitutional principles of justice, right, and equality, for which his fathers struggled during the stormy days of the Revolution, and who dedicated the energies of their gifted minds in establishing and defining the true principles of our glorious Constitution, under which we have grown from a few feeble and sparsely-peopled colonies to be a great confederacy of thirty-three sovereign States, teaming with a population of more than thirty millions of free, prosperous, and happy people.

Mr. Breckinridge lost his father at an early age, and with his mother and her four other children, was left almost entirely dependent. With, however, the generous aid of relatives and his own constant exertions, he was enabled to pass through the necessary course of studies required to enter upon the professional career he had chosen. He pursued his law studies under the instruction of Judge (afterwards Governor) Owlesley, and completed them at the Transylvania Law School.

Admitted to the bar in 1831, he determined to try his fortune in a new land. Accordingly, with no heritage but his talents and fair name, he set out in the fall of that year with a friend, and, leisurely pursuing his way to observe the country, he settled in Burlington, Iowa. It was, indeed, the then far-distant West; for Mr. Breckinridge, during his two years' residence in Iowa, hunted the elk and buffalo on the site of its present capital. Thus, in the earliest period of his manhood, was Mr. Breckinridge thrown upon the remote frontier; and he knows, from the warm and heartfelt associations of those days, the patriotic, noble, and self-sacrificing character of the American pioneer. He addressed and married Miss Mary C. Birch, of Scott county, his present wife, a lady endowed to all her domestic virtues and her accomplished manners. She was largely connected with the influential families of Kentucky, aided by whose influence the friends of Mr. Breckinridge induced him to abandon the idea of returning to Iowa. He settled in Georgetown, Kentucky, and rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. But he early took part in the political contests of his State in 1844, canvassed for Mr. Polk, and from that period it has borne a prominent share in every political conflict.

The Mexican war broke out, and the gallant sons of Kentucky were to be found in the front rank of the armies of the Republic. The glorious yet mournful history of Buena Vista especially rejoiced and saddened the heart of Kentucky. There many of her bravest sons, her Clays, her McKees, her Hardins, slept their last sleep. It was resolved that their remains should be gathered up, taken to the capitol, and there consigned to the tomb amidst the tears of the people, and with the solemnities which reverence and love could dictate. Mr. Breckinridge was the orator of the occasion, and pronounced a most admirable and affecting eulogy.

A call was soon made upon Kentucky for additional troops. It was deemed a critical and turning point of the war. General Scott had advanced upon the city of Mexico. His rear was in possession of the enemy. His troops had been greatly reduced in battle and by disease. Larger and more perilous movements were in contemplation. Under these circumstances Mr. Breckinridge volunteered, and received from his old preceptor, Gov. Owlesley, the only commission of field officer conferred by him upon a Democrat, viz: that of Major. On reaching the city of Mexico, in December, he found the war virtually at an end, and the regiment to which he belonged was employed in garrison duty to hold the city of Mexico, and to protect the inhabitants from pillage and disorder. During his stay in the city of Mexico, Major-General Pillow was tried by a court of inquiry. Major Breckinridge's final legal talents were required on that occasion, when he distinguished himself by a able and successful defence of General Pillow.

At the close of the war he rejoined his family and resumed his profession. Frank, manly, generous and just, with a heart that never throbbed with one pulsation, care for the honor and welfare of his coun-

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper--Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VII.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1860.

NO. 60.

try, he soon became a great favorite with the people, who, fully appreciating his commanding talents and noble qualities, called him from retirement to represent them in the legislature of the State. Although the county was opposed to him in politics, being Whig by a large majority, yet such was the admiration of the people for the stability of his heart, and the brilliant character of his mind, that he was elected in the year 1849, by a decisive majority over his Whig competitor. Among the foremost in support of Mr. Breckinridge was that unrivaled orator, Henry Clay, who abjured his politics to pay a just tribute to the worth and ability of the gallant young Kentuckian.

Upon the meeting of the legislature, he was honored with the Democratic nomination for Speaker; and received the unanimous vote of his party. His term of service was brief, but he left upon the legislature the impress of his eloquence and talents, by his able advocacy of the cause of education, internal improvements, and every other measure which tended to promote the cause of moral and material progress. During this session, he introduced a series of resolutions affirming many of the principles subsequently enacted into the compromise legislation of 1850, and they received the support of the entire Democratic party in the legislature.

Due to his young and growing family required that he should return to his profession, when he declined a re-election; but the people, quick to discern and prompt to reward true worth and true greatness, would not permit him to pursue that course which the true dictates of his sound judgment and impartiality; and now, by the unanimous voice of his party, he is presented for the first office—selected to bear their standard in the approaching Presidential contest, to contend for those great constitutional principles of justice, right, and equality, for which his fathers struggled during the stormy days of the Revolution, and who dedicated the energies of their gifted minds in establishing and defining the true principles of our glorious Constitution, under which we have grown from a few feeble and sparsely-peopled colonies to be a great confederacy of thirty-three sovereign States, teaming with a population of more than thirty millions of free, prosperous, and happy people.

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In a debate on a bill reported by Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, on the 3d March, 1855, to prevent the importation of certain classes of foreigners to this country, after an able exposition of its absurdity and injustice, Mr. Breckinridge carried the bill through by a vote of 138 to 111. In the course of the debate, Mr. Breckinridge said: "I am perfectly aware, Mr. Chairman, of the responsibility which I have personally incurred in attempting to conduct this bill through the committee, [of the Whole.] and that it would be impossible, having the bill in charge to engage the attention of the National Democracy in June, 1860, or with the speech of Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort, accepting the office of Senator in Congress, to which he had just been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky.

This speech is remarkable for its clear statement of the legislation of Congress at critical periods of our history, and its powerful analysis of the motives and movements of parties. The compromise of 1820 was simply a plan of adjustment to ward off threatened peril to our country. It abridged southern rights. It gave to the North undue influence and ascendancy.—Yet Mr. Breckinridge showed that it was repeatedly violated by the parties under the aegis of the Know-Nothing party. Mr. Breckinridge was the first to take the stamp in Kentucky to attack it.

He laid down the broad proposition that all men, citizens by our laws, were equal, and that any distinction made on account of birth or creed was at war with the principles of our government, and tended to overthrow the liberties of our country; and in Congress he made the speech upon the subject, in which,

with the social relations of life, and a fatal blow aimed at civil and religious liberty.

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Clay, though often defeated in his measures of policy, always secured the respect of his opponents without losing the confidence of his friends. He was popular in every state. The country was never in doubt as to his opinions or his purposes. In all the contests of his time, his position on great public questions was as clear as the sun in a cloudless sky.

"Sir, standing by the grave of this great man, and considering these things, how contemptible does appear the mere ledgeremain of politics! What a reproach is his life on that false policy which would trifle with a great and upright people! It were to write epitaphs to men who have done the work of angels. Here lies a man who was in the public service for fifty years, and never attempted to deceive his countrymen."

It may be remembered that the relations between Mr. Clay and Mr. Breckinridge were of the most cordial and friendly character. We have already mentioned "the support given him by that statesman upon his election to the Kentucky Legislature; and we may add that Mr. Breckinridge was much with him in the latter years and closing scenes of his life, and always cherished a sincere admiration for his talents, and veneration for his virtues.

During the second term for which Mr. Breckinridge was elected to Congress, he was nominated by President Pierce, and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Spain; but he declined the honor, preferring to comply with his representative pledge to the people who had elected him.

After four years of continuous service in Congress, where he demonstrated his high qualities as a statesman, and his power as a brilliant orator, he retired again from public life, and resumed the practice of the law.

In the language of a speech made by him, in 1852, he said:

"During the past four years, in which he was wholly devoted to public life, his private affairs and the health of his family had so suffered, as to have left him without a choice, but compelled him, by the highest obligations of duty, to resign his seat in the legislature, and return again from public life, and resume the practice of the law."

To show how he was esteemed, even by his political opponents, we give the following extract from the Louisville Journal, edited by the talented Prentiss:

"We believe him to be a conscientious and honorable as well as a most able man. We have been half afraid, during the canvass, to express fully our opinion of him, lest our Whig friends in his district, and elsewhere, might deem it unwise to interest one of his constituents in Congress, where he demonstrated his high qualities as a statesman, and his power as a brilliant orator, he retired again from public life, and resumed the practice of the law."

"The prediction, now partly accomplished, will doubtless be completely fulfilled in November next, when the people speak their sentiments at the ballot-box."

"The glowing language of the eloquent and gifted Kentuckian, let our motto be '*The Constitution and the Equality of the States; these are the symbols of everlasting union; let these be the rallying cry of the people.*'"

MR. DICK'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Dick, "by virtue of my [his] appointment as a member of the National Executive Committee for the State of North Carolina, and for other reasons,"

issues a call to the friends of Douglas and Johnson to meet in Convention in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 30th of this month, August, for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential Campaign.

It might be worth while to inquire

whether the North Carolina delegation will be withdrawn.

On the first ballot, however, the Vermont delegation, through Mr. Smalley,

believing that no Democrat has a right to refuse his services when his country calls, cast its five votes for Breckinridge. Many other States followed; and of the total he received fifty-one votes—second on the list, and only eight under the first, General Quincy.

On the second ballot, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont voted led off for Breckinridge; Massachusetts followed, with eleven out of thirteen votes. Rhode Island followed with her four; then the New York State gave him eighteen; Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia voting in the same way. It became quite obvious that he was the choice of the body; and though several of the remaining States voted for other candidates, they quickly, one by one, changed their votes—the several delegates making neat and appropriate speeches in announcing the change. The names of other candidates were withdrawn, and the whole poll went for John C. Breckinridge; at which the Convention rose, and with waving of handkerchiefs, and the loudest vocal demonstrations directed its attention upon the tall and graceful delegate from Kentucky, who had been so unexpectedly nominated for so exalted a post. It was long before the demonstrations subsided, so as to allow a word to be heard. At last, the commanding figure of Mr. Breckinridge stood, fronting the mighty triumph. It certainly was a time to try a young man. He spoke briefly and becomingly. The result just announced was unexpected, and his profound gratitude was without words. He gave the Convention the simple thanks of a true heart; and expressing his appreciation of their choice, and linking his humble name with that of the tried statesmen of Pennsylvania, cordially endorsed the platform, and sat down amid the booming of cannon and the vociferous applause of the multitude outside, breaking in upon and almost overpowering the loud cheers with in the hall.

By virtue of the office of Vice-President, Mr. Breckinridge is President of the Senate; but can take no part in its deliberations. With a commanding person, a full and melodious voice, and a quick perception, no other ever presided over that august body with more graceful dignity and impartiality, is the universal sentiment.

Upon the removal of the Senate from its old and time-honored chamber to the new and beautiful chamber where it holds its meetings, Vice President Breckinridge delivered an address, replete with noble and patriotic sentiments, clothed in language remarkable for its purity and beauty, and closed with the following stirring appeal to Senators to rescue the Constitution:

"And now, Senators, we leave this magnanimous chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our fathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgments to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires, and whose goodness we adore. The structures raised by men yield to the corroding tooth of time. The pillars of society, the cardinal into ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger chamber, insulation, vigorous and inviolate, and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the Representatives of American States, still united, prosperous, and free."

With that modesty and diffidence which ever characterized merit, John C. Breckinridge has never sought any of the responsible offices and distinguished honors which the American people have conferred upon him, as a willing tribute to his talents, his patriotism, and his integrity. He has rather avoided than courted them. In a speech which he delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, Ky., December 21, 1859, after his election as United States Senator, he fittingly and beautifully returns his thanks for the honor conferred, pays a just tribute to the merit of his competitors, and clearly and forcibly defines his views upon the great and absorbing question of the equality of all the States in the Territories, purchased by the common treasure and blood of all. We quote the following:

"This election occurred in my absence. If I had been in private life, it would have given me pleasure to mingle personally and interchange opinions with my fellow-citizens here. But, under circumstances, I thought it more useful to the Legislature, to remain where my public duties call me."

"It is probably not necessary, yet I am sure every generous spirit will pardon me for referring to some vague rumors which have reached my ears, traceable to no distinct source, and apparently owing no respectable parentage, to the effect that I was to be nominated for a certain distinguished gentleman and myself, or between them and myself. I publicly declare that I have not, in connection with these proceedings, said, written, or done anything which I am unwilling should be known to the whole Legislature. This trust was my free gift, and when it came to my hands I received it unstained by the slightest taint of bargain or intrigue. I accept it, however, with a lofty patriotism; with a purity and a fearless worth the early days of the republic."

The following is the article referred to:

On the 9th of July, 1852, the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS addressed the Democracy of Richmond, Va., in the African Church. From the speech prepared by himself, published in the *Enquirer* of July 20th, 1852, we make the subjoined extract. It will be remembered that at the Baltimore Whig Convention of 1852, the North demanded the nomination of General Scott, and the South resisted the demand. Commenting upon the sectional aspect of that nomination, and the deplorable results that would come from it, Mr. DOUGLASS said:

"Well, General Scott received the nomination 'unanimously,' according to official proceedings of the Convention.—[Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, did you ever hear of a unanimous nomination which was made in defiance of the fifty times repeated protest and remonstrances of the delegations from one half the States of the Union? We have referred to the file of the Standard for the article of Aug. 5th 1854, for we recollect that it then suited us well—very well—for it stirred us up considerably, and caused our democratic blood to run up to fever heat in a very short space of time. We felt that if the election could have been tried over the next day, that the Standard's article of Aug. 5th, 1854, would have made many a democrat chang bayonets, and gone into the field with increased vigor and action. We know, now we feel, and we presume every good democrat felt just as we did. If the Standard had practised in this campaign what it prescribed in the article of Aug. 5th, 1854, and given the advice we find in the last paragraph particularly to Mr. Bledsoe, I. D., as he now calls him; and applied the whip without favor, when he refused to take it, we rather think Mr. Bledsoe would have been a lobby member where he would more properly represent Wake county."

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GOT HIM RATHER.
Judge DOUGLASS and his friends are great sticklers for what they call the "regularity" of his nomination, and his claims are urged with turbulent zeal, because, as is said, he received the unanimous endorsement of the convention which nominated him. But Judge DOUGLASS himself has in former times laughed to scorn a nomination more decidedly unanimous than he can possibly claim his own to have been. The very objections, too, which he opposes to the ratification of that nomination by the people, apply with amazing aptness and precision to his own case.

The annexed article, which we find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, places Judge DOUGLASS in a very singular position in relation to his late "unanimous" nomination. All that he said of Gen'l Scott being forced by the North as a candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency, against the repeated protests of the Southern half of the Confederacy, applies with equal if not greater force to his own position as a sectional candidate. Names being changed, of him the story is related.

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The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
SALEM, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12 1860.

M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR
PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE
ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham,
ED. GRAHAM HAWKINS, of Wake,
District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford,
W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort,
J. A. COOPER, of Craven,
A. W. VENABLE, of Granville,
J. R. MCLEAN, of Gafford,
J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg,
John A. DICKSON, of Burke.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose this Committee:
Hon. L. L. Stevens, of Oregon, Chairman.
Hon. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Geo. W. Hughes, of Maryland.
Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Hon. A. B. Moore, of New Jersey.
Augustus Schell, Esq., of New York.
Isaac H. Wright, Esq., of Massachusetts.
Hon. James G. Barret, of Washington, D. C.
Wm. Flinn, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
Walter Lewis, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
M. W. Cusick, Washington, D. C., Resident Secretary.
Geo. W. Biggs, Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Isaac L. Stevens, Chairman, Washington, D. C., Room 103, of the Committee at No. 139 National Hotel.

To the Readers of the Little Adder.

We send a copy of this issue of the *Banner* to each of the readers of the Little Adder. This issue gives a statement of the result of the late election sufficient to enable our readers to see what has been done. That we have achieved a most glorious victory all must admit, taking the whole of the circumstances which surrounded us into account. We have re-elected our gallant standard-bearer, Gov. Ellis, by a majority which leaves no doubt of the democratic character of the State, and we have

paid attention to the statements of the K. N. press relative to the expected result, and we ask the people to compare them with what were made by us, in common with the rest of the Democratic press. Bear these things in mind in the next campaign. All of the K. N. press had "reliable information" of the thousands of democrats who were flocking to the Pool banner, and they counted their gains and their majorities by thousands of course. We told our readers these things were not so, and that they were intended only to deceive, and moreover, that we should elect Gov. Ellis by a decisive majority. Who was right?

We congratulate the Democracy of the Old North State. We have been taunted over and over again with being demagogues and with having a revolutionary spirit. And it has been claimed that the Old Whig party was conservative, and that those factions who have risen upon the ruins of that glorious old party were likewise conservative. What has transpired during the late contest? Why the Democratic party has fought a bitter fight against the most reckless set of demagogues ever seen in the country in any shape. The Conservative Democracy have put down an attempt to array the poor against the rich, the non-slaveowner against the slave-owner, labor against capital, and section against section—and they have grown and gained strength in the conflict. Which party is conservative now?

Again it was sought to array the non-slaveowning West against the slaveowning East. What do our Eastern brethren think of their brethren of the West? Looking the vote of the West. Have we not done our whole duty—have we not shown that principle and plighted faith are sacred to the people of the mountains? Have we not proven that we are children of one common mother and that we hold him in abhorrence who would urge us to raise our arm against our brother. All the people of the West ask is that they may be considered brethren in times of peace, when in times of war they act as such. Let our brethren of the East stand squarely up to their duty in the future as in the past, and they will ever find the West in her proper position in the hour of peril.

To those of the Democracy who have followed us, as an editor, through this our first campaign, and have appreciated our efforts and overlooked our failings, we return our most sincere thanks. We have issued nearly three thousand copies of the "Little Adder" during its short life, and not without effort, we are vain enough to believe. That it has caused us much extra labor to this we know and feel. We started our little sheet on our own responsibility, without aid and with many misgivings of its success. But we are happy

to state that the very first issue convinced us we were sure of support, and our only misgiving then was that we could supply the demand with the means within our reach. We did pull through, though. Many faults were found by our subscribers; all of which, or nearly so, were due to causes beyond our control. The mails troubled us much, and we have been out of pocket some forty-five dollars through the mis-carriage of letters. In this business, however, that is but a slight one of many drawbacks upon the publisher's proceeds.

In taking leave of the readers of the "Little Adder," we would just hint that they can confer a favor by helping up the circulation of the *Banner*. Our paper shall continue in the thickest of the fight when Democracy is assailed. We now go into the battle for Breckinridge and Lane with a purpose not to be deterred or driven back. Our friends can help us to do what little good we are capable of by giving us access to the people. We will furnish the *Banner* for three months for fifty cents per copy. Our regular terms are:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

Clubs of six and upwards \$1.50 each.

Send in the clubs and help us to thunder forth a glorious victory for Breckinridge and Lane in November.

A CARD.

The facts in relation to the difficulty between the Salisbury Brass Band and ourselves, few and simple. We will state them and our position in regard to the matter and, if possible, never again refer to them in our paper.

In our issue of the 21st of July, we published an article in which the term "political mountebanks" was used. In the *Watchman* of the 31st of July appeared an article over the signature of the "Salisbury Brass Band," which was personal and offensive to us in its nature. That article assumed that the term "political mountebanks" was intended by us to apply to the members of the band, and that assumption was made the pretext for the band's contention in the article.

On our paper of the 31st, we disclaimed any intention of referring to the members of the band in that article, and stated that the term was intended to refer to the Opposition party; and we further said, as we were informed and believed, that the members of the band had nothing to do with the article in the *Watchman*, but that a man named Neave, who is not a member of the band, had written it.

Believing him to be the author, (and in this it seems we were right,) we gave our reasons to the public for not noticing, personally, an attack which any one not a member of the band would have been an insult. As Neave was not a member of the band we would have resented his attack but for the reasons given.

In the *Watchman* of the 7th inst., there is another communication in reference to this matter. First, a card from this same man Neave, the card from the members of the band, *assuming* the responsibility of the article in the *Watchman* of the 31st of July, in the teeth of our disclaimer of any intention to refer to them. We now withdraw that disclaimer, and the matter is at rest.

There is but one contest in which any truly patriotic citizen can to-day engage, and that is the contest with Lincoln and the revolutionary aims of the black republican party. In such a contest it would be natural to suppose that the South, whose vital interests are at stake, foreheads the most dire consequences to the South and to the whole country.

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There is but one contest

DOCTORS' CARDS.

Medical Cards—**PILES**, **ISTULA**,
Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula
CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the high-
est character will be forwarded to any that may
wish to test the truth of the above.

CANES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Hon. Geo. C. Menchenhall, Jamestown, N. C.
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, " "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, " Pittsboro, " "
A great many others have been cured in North
Carolina by the use of Dr. Clifton's remedies.
A three cent stamp must accompany all com-
munications.

CURES GUARANTEED.
Address J. A. CLIFTON,
Huntsville, Ala.
March 30, 1850. 38-1y.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL.

Have associated themselves in the practice
of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL
SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it,
can have the services of both, in any case, with-
out extra charge. — The same occupied at present
by Dr. Whitehead. J. A. CALDWELL.
December 1, 1850.

A. T. HENDERSON & ENNIS
new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians
and Surgeons, Chemists, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, etc., etc.
Great care is exercised in the preparation of
Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments,
and in making them in accordance with the U. S.
Pharmacopoeia, conformably with recent im-
provements in Pharmacy.
Salisbury Jan. 15, 1850.

R. S. BESSENT,
SURGEON DENTIST, SALIS-
BURY, North Carolina, has re-
turned from the Dental Board on
the corner formerly occupied by Dr. BROWN,
where he is prepared to attend all operations
connected with his profession.
January 1, 1850.

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING
HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick
Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's
Office. January 1, 1850.

LAW NOTICE.
ROBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND
Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,
WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STAN-
LEY and CABARRUS Counties. Office
opposite the Hardware Store, next door to
Cowan's Brick Row.
January 1, 1850.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. A. WARDER,
WM. D. BARRETT,
WARDER & BARRETT,
BOTH OF THE LATE FIRM OF
GEO. A. WARDER & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 265 Baltimore Street,
(opposite Hanover Street),
MALMBOURG,
Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants
to their large and well assorted Stock, en-
bracing every article, and con-
veniently situated every advantage to be
selected Expressly for the Trade.

B. T. CASE & CO., DOWZEN,
All orders will receive prompt attention,
Cheaper than the Cheapest!

**GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES
AT THE NEW STORE!**

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE
citizens of Salisbury, the surrounding
country that we have set up this day our
new and very large **ROOM**,
in the STABLES, absolutely unoccupied, and
attended by a caretaker; and to all departments
the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **OFFICE** runs regularly to the
depot on the arrival of the trains, and
we invite every one to examine our stock and
see where the best bargains are to be had.

HAMMERSLAG & MENDELS.
Salisbury, May 1. 45-1f

We shall open to-day a few cases of
Callow, warranted last colors at 10 cents a yard,
and the remainder at 5 cents a yard.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing
to his friends and the public generally that
he has taken this long established and well
known Hotel, and has every proper preparation
to accommodate the stranger, traveling and visiting
portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his **TABLE**,
and every article prepared in his **ROOMS**,
the STABLES, absolutely unoccupied, and
attended by a caretaker; and to all departments
the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **OFFICE** runs regularly to the
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We shall open to-day a few cases of
Callow, warranted last colors at 10 cents a yard,
and the remainder at 5 cents a yard.

NOTICE TO ALL.
I HAVE DETERMINED TO SETTLE MY
outstanding business, and for that purpose
have engaged Messrs. HENDERSON & ENNIS,
in the hands of JOHN BROWN, who is my
agent; and all those that remain unsettled on
the 25th of this month, will certainly have to
pay cost. MONDAY I MUST AND WILL HAVE
M. HOPFLIN.
Feb. 7th, 1850. 36-1f

MICHAEL BROWN.
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given
to the purchase of all kinds of produce
and to all consignments to be sold in this
market or shipped to other ports.

Feb. 7, 1850. 36-1f

PATENT JARS.

A NEW, CHEAP AND RELIABLE ART-
ICLE for Preserving vegetables and fruit.
Sold by W. H. WYATT,
Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.
July 24. 37-1f

SPRAGUE BROTHERS.
GREENS, SALISBURY, N. C.

They will known stand on the Mar-

ket, constantly receiving fresh
supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer
low. TERM SCA.

TURNIP SEED.

EVERY VARIETY FRESH and WARRANT-
ED. Sold by W. H. WYATT,
Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.
July 24. 37-1f

LEATHER.

A very popular lot of Upper Leather
and Calf Skins, for sale by
J. B. BEARD.

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH

R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING
to their friends and the public generally that
they are now receiving and opening their BRICK
STORE (NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINT-
ING OFFICE)

an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Drapery, Crayker Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too numerous to enumera-

(too numerous to name) to all of which we add a
large collection of articles of Rowan and the adjoining counties.

Our goods were bought

exclusively for each, consequently we are enabled

to SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE

FOR YOURSELF, WE WILL NOT CHARGE ANY
EXTRA CHARGE AND PAY YOUR EXPENSES.

FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict

attention to business, and politeness to all customers,

and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases

to represent them as precisely what they are,

and giving honest measures and weights, to secure

a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,

ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the

minimum expense preferred to the slow shilling.

Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1850. 15-1f

MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.

FORMERLY

MORRIS & JONES & CO.

IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

MARKET AND SIXTEENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRS. BAXDUS, HOOPS, SCROLLS, OVALS,

SHEETS, HORSE-SHOE and Nail Rods, Flat

and T. Pails, Angle Iron, Rivet, Sheet, Sweden-Iron,

Plough Plate, Ax, &c.

Cast, Sheet, Blister, Spring, Tire and Plough

Studs, Holes, Fresh and English Merinos

De Laines, plain and fancy

Pepkins, French and American Prints

French, English and American Prints

Linen, Gloves, Hosier, &c.

Billiard and Snooker Tables, &c.

Domestic, English, Bed & Negro Blankets

beyond competition as regards quantity, quality,

and price.

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety,

at very low prices

A heavy stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we promise to sell to all who give a

FAIR EXAMINATION. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at \$1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salis-
bury.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bon-

nets, of all sorts, sizes and prices

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, & DYE-STUFFS

Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes,

Bope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and

a full stock of Tea, Coffee, Molasses and Salt.

Shot, Powder and Lead.

We also supply to our Original Mfrs.

POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL

PROFITS.

We beg leave again to return our most sincere

thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore

extended to us, and hope by strict attention to

business and low prices, to merit a continuance

of the same.

We are still at the old stand on the

corner, opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Call and examine our stock, and we will con-

sider you that we have more goods and sell

them at lower prices than any house in Salis-
bury.

MCNEELY & YOUNG.

April 3, 1850. 41-1f

FIRST CLASS PARLOR

THOROUGH TEST OF TWENTY-FIVE

years has proven beyond a doubt that no one can buy a CHEAPER, BETTER, OR

SUPERIOR

PIANO-FORTE

than at the First Class Hotel.

Hundreds of recommends letters that we have

received from our purchasers conclusively prove that we have not only the means of sel-

lently showing every advantage to be

derived.

The majority of our sales are through orders,

which is a perfectly safe mode, as we incur all

responsibility of pleasing.

We have now another FRESH and LARGE

STOCK of some of the very best.

E. P. NASH & CO.,
Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 21. 35-1f

POSSIBLY THE LAST CALL

ALL PERSONS INDEPTED TO THE FIRM

of A. & W. MYERS, either by note or open

account are notified that if payment is not made

to me by February court they will find their

claims in the hands of an officer for collection—

lay up and save costs.

W. MYERS.

Jan. 17, 1850. 30-1f

SUPERIOR COOGNE WATER.

Treble Distilled from Fragrant Flowers

BY

W. H. WYATT.

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Prices 15, 25 and 50 cents.

Feb. 28, 1850. 35-1f